T'ien, the commander-in-chief of the armies which guarded the frontier, was ordered to commit suicide, and Li Ssu, after advising moderation and more attention to the marches, was thrown into prison and executed. Revolts soon broke out, Chao Kao had £rh Shih Huang Ti killed (B.C. 207) after a brief reign of three years and buried him like a commoner. In his place the eunuch put Tzii Ying, a son of the eldest son of Shih Huang Ti, but simply with the title of the *Wang* of Ch'in—possibly hoping to placate the rebels by a surrender of the Empire and a return to the old divisions. Before long Tzii Ying found a means of having the powerful king-maker killed. After a reign of less than two months he in turn was eliminated by the head of a league of rebels, the capital was plundered, the great palace built at the cost of so much treasure and human suffering was given to the flames, and the dynasty of Ch'in was at an end. Incidentally the disaster probably entailed as great a loss of the records of the past as did the burning of the books by Shih Huang Ti.

The debacle of the family of Shih Huang Ti was overwhelming, but the work of that grand monarch and of the predecessors of his line was by no means wholly undone. The feudalism of the Chou had been effectively erased, and when, a few years later, a successful general once more united the Empire, he and his house preserved in modified form much of the administrative machinery of the Ch'in. The old states had been so thoroughly disposed of that the attempts to revive them proved few and unsuccessful. The elder China, with its picturesque feudalism, had disappeared forever. A unified Empire had been formed. Much of the old

passed over into the new and left on it an indelible imprint, but the China which Shih Huang Ti helped to bring into existence hence-forth differed, both in political organization and in other phases of its civilization, from that of pre-Ch?in times. A new era had dawned.

There is an interesting appropriateness in the origin of the name China. At its inception it appears to have been a designa-tion given the country by peoples in Central Asia and to have been derived from Ch'in, with which, as the dominant state in the Northwest, the non-Chinese to the west would first come in contact.